

1961

A Democrat, Mr. Murray differed with Mr. Strauss and the Eisenhower administration on atomic weapons, secrecy, and public versus private development of atomic power for peacetime purposes.

BACKED SMALLER BOMBS

Mr. Murray advocated a halt to hydrogen bomb tests, a limit to the size and number of atomic weapons stockpiled and Government development of peacetime atomic power.

He felt the administration put too much emphasis on big bombs and not enough on the smaller ones that he said would be needed in limited wars.

Mr. Murray served on the AEC from 1950, when he resigned as head of a manufacturing firm and gave up offices in several other corporations, until 1957 when he returned to private industry and assumed the consultant post with the congressional committee.

In open letters to the two presidential candidates last fall, Mr. Murray urged that the United States lift its ban on testing of nuclear weapons.

By unilaterally suspending all atomic-hydrogen tests for 2 years, the country kept itself from far-reaching nonmilitary and military progress, since nuclear technology involves incessant and rapid change, he said.

Furthermore, he suggested, there is every reason to suspect the Russians have been cheating.

FORESAW NEW WEAPON

A radically new type of nuclear weapon, a "third generation" weapon, could be developed, as different from the H-bomb as the H-bomb was from the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima, he declared.

A native of Albany, N.Y., he was graduated from Yale University with a degree in mechanical engineering in 1911. He distinguished himself as an inventor and received more than 200 patents in his career.

After his father died in 1929, leaving an estate estimated at \$10 million, Mr. Murray succeeded him as president of the Metropolitan Engineer Co., and as board chairman of Thomas E. Murray, Inc. He later organized the Murray Manufacturing Co. to make electric switches.

During World War II, he converted his plants to the production of mortar shells for the Government.

He was named receiver of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. of New York City in 1932, and served in that capacity until the city took over the subway and elevated lines in 1940.

He leaves his wife, the former Marie Brady; seven sons, Thomas E., Jr., James B., Rev. D. Bradley Murray, Paul N., Francis B., Joseph G., and Peter D.; and four daughters, Mrs. Basil Harris, Jr., Mrs. Ralph M. O'Neill, Mrs. Thomas I. Sheridan, Jr., and Miss Margaret Murray.

He also leaves a brother, 4 sisters, 43 grandchildren, and 1 great-grandchild.

CASTRO'S BLACKMAIL

Mr. CARLSON. Madam President, recently there was published in the Russell Daily News, of Russell, Kans., a very excellent editorial entitled "It Is Still Blackmail." The editorial was written by the publisher of that newspaper, Mr. Russell T. Townsley. In the editorial he discusses the present situation in regard to Castro's offer to exchange 1,200 prisoners for 500 tractors.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD, as part of these remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Russell Daily News, May 22, 1961]

IT IS STILL BLACKMAIL

Castro's offer to trade 1,200 prisoners for 500 tractors is blackmail. The fact this Nation is even considering paying tribute to the bearded traitor is unexplainable.

We can't believe the moral fiber of Americans has become so degenerate and debased that they feel it necessary to bow and beg before a petty dictator. Yet, from the names of the people who are lending their support to compound the crime, what else is there to believe?

It is hardly adequate to offer only sympathy for those being held in Cuban jails and concentration camps. Human suffering, wherever it is found, is objectionable. The freedoms of mankind should be paramount, whether they are threatened in Atlanta, Ga., Little Rock, Ark., Russia, its satellite countries, Africa or even in Cuba. Americans, dedicated to peace and freedom, have every reason to be aroused and concerned.

To confuse a conviction for ideals with paying tribute is a serious mistake, one which could cost the principles for which this Nation stands. The trade of tractors for prisoners would establish a precedent unequalled in the Nation's 185-year history. It would set a price on human life, encourage higher fees and more tribute as others find insults for which Uncle Sam is willing to pay.

As news leaks from Washington, it appears the United States had a far from passive part in the ill-fated invasion of Cuba. There's no question, now, that there's a moral obligation to do something for the victims of that fiasco. The fact remains the Cuban invasion was neither authorized, approved, or sanctioned by the Congress. It was, and is, an extra-curricular activity of Government. The ransom offer from Castro is a natural development, one which could have been expected.

The United States was wrong in lending support to a military effort beyond its control. It would be wrong to pay a tribute to Castro as a result of the first mistake.

Diplomacy which stops short of war leaves an opening of the kind upon which Castro has seized. Some day, at some point, blackmail must be stopped. And the time to stop it is before it begins.

There's no question about the value of 1,200 human lives as compared with 500 tractors. If that was all there was to it, then the trade would be cheap. Instead, this is a precedent which offers only bigger and more expensive insults in time to come.

The United States has never compromised its ethics or ideals. There is too much at stake to begin now.

An umbrella-carrying Englishman, a scant 24 years ago, showed the world the foolishness of following such a path when he returned from a conference with Adolph Hitler saying "There will be peace in our time." There was no peace then and there is no peace now to come from international blackmail.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I see that there appears to be no further

Senate business. Therefore, I move that the Senate adjourn until noon on Thursday.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until Thursday, June 1, 1961, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 29, 1961:

U.S. MARSHAL

Hugh Salter of North Carolina to be U.S. marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina for a term of 4 years, vice B. Ray Cohoon.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grades indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284, 3306, and 3307:

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Hugh Pate Harris, O18518, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Van Hugo Bond, O18601, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Floyd Allan Hansen, O18767, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. William Henry Sterling Wright, O18129, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John Frank Ruggles, O18596, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Earle Gilmore Wheeler, O18715, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Dwight Edward Beach, O18747, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Louis Watson Truman, O18755, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Teddy Hollis Sanford, O29893, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

To be brigadier general

Col. Nathan Jay Roberts, O24345, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Army.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3442 and 3447:

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Robert John Fleming, Jr., O17095, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Floyd Lawrence Wergeland, O19599, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Thomas Honeycutt, O18975, U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. William Alexander Cunningham, 3d, O19579, U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Francis Joseph McMorrow, O18995, U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Stuart Sheets Hoff, O38766, Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Alden Kingsland Sibley, O18964, U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Alvin Charles Welling, O18983, U.S. Army.

May 2, 1961

To be brigadier generals

Col. William Donald Graham, O20067, Medical Corps, U.S. Army.

Col. Leonidas George Gavalas, O31589, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Frank Joseph Caufield, O19515, United States Army.

Col. George Vernon Underwood, Jr., O20679, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. John Dudley Cole, O19749, U.S. Army.

Col. Delk McCorkle Oden, O20805, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Harold McDonald Brown, O20832, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Merlin Louls DeGuire, O19446, U.S. Army.

Col. Cornells DeWitt Willcox Lang, O19734, U.S. Army.

Col. Nathan Jay Roberts, O24345, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Army.

Col. Benjamin Franklin Evans, Jr., O20368, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Howard Pinkney Persons, Jr., O20167, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Kenneth Gregory Wickham, O21073, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army).

Col. Lloyd Elmer Fellenz, O19485, U.S. Army.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 29, 1961:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE**AMBASSADORS**

Thomas S. Estes, of Maine, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Upper Volta.

Parker T. Hart, of Illinois, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Yemen.

John S. Badeau, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United Arab Republic.